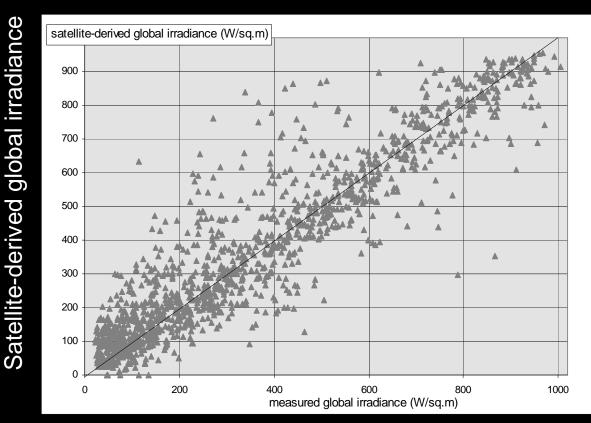
EFFECTIVE ACCURACY OF SATELLITE-DERIVED GLOBAL, DIRECT AND DIFFUSE IRRADIANCE IN THE CENTRAL US

Richard Perez & Marek Kmiecik ASRC

Antoine Zelenka MeteoSuisse

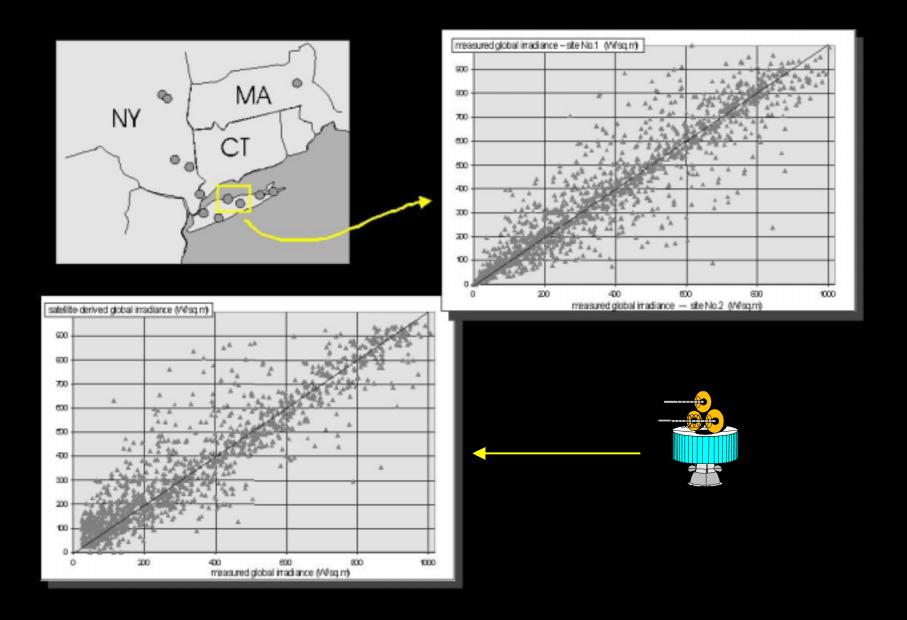
Ray George & David Renné
NREL

Short term Effective Accuracy



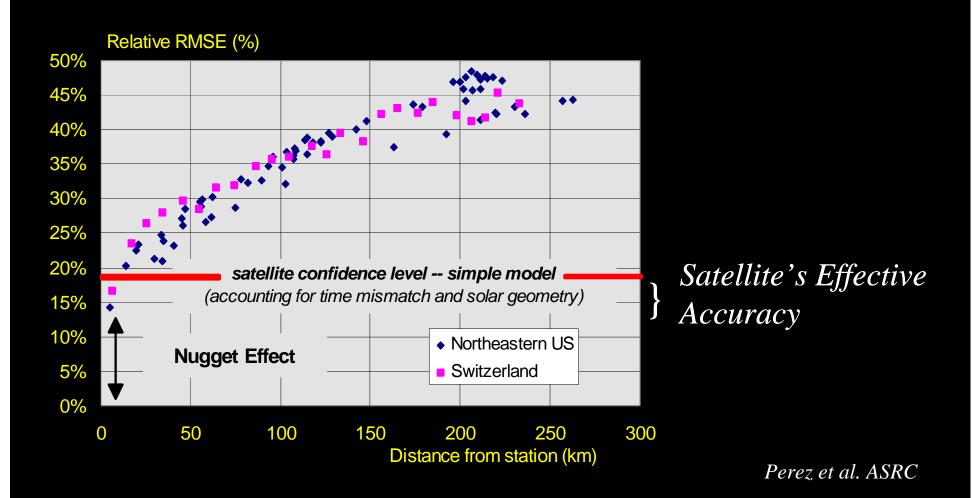
Measured global irradiance

time/site specific data



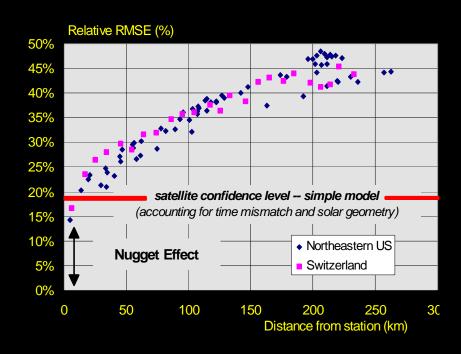
Hourly RMS Error as a function of station distance

satellite becomes more accurate beyond 20 km



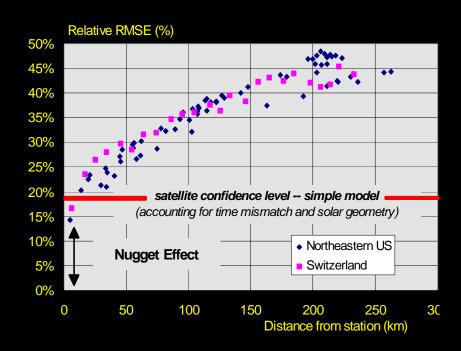
NE-US / Switzerland Study

- Ground measurement networks not designed for research
- Hourly data only
- Global irradiance only
- Humid / temperate climates
- Marked orographic features



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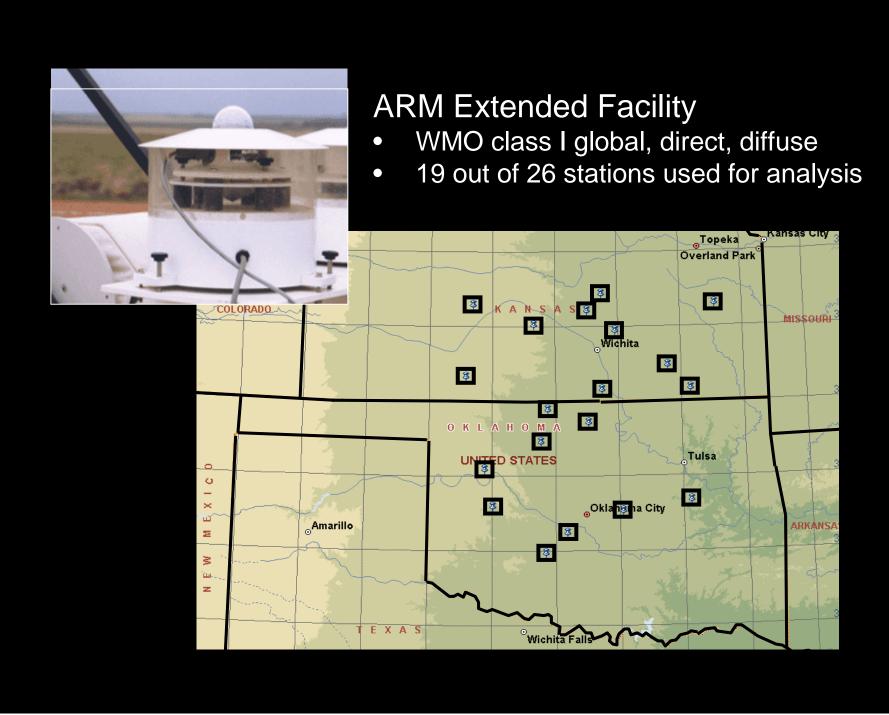
SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS STUDY

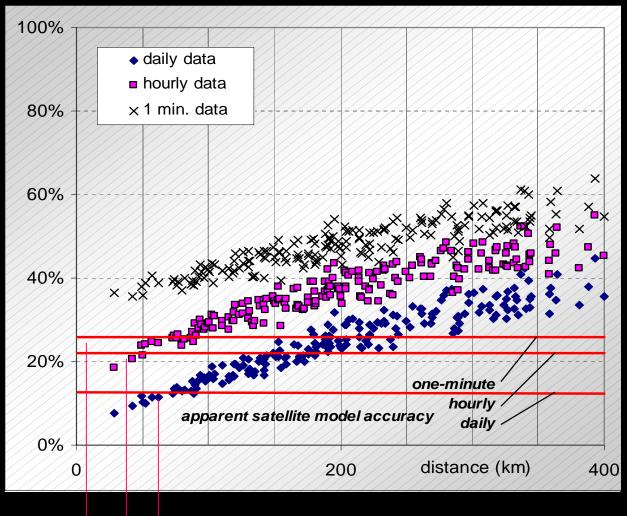
- Ground measurement network designed for research (ARM)
- One minute, hourly and daily data
- Global, direct and diffuse irradiances
- Continental climate
- Limited orographic features



http://www.arm.gov/

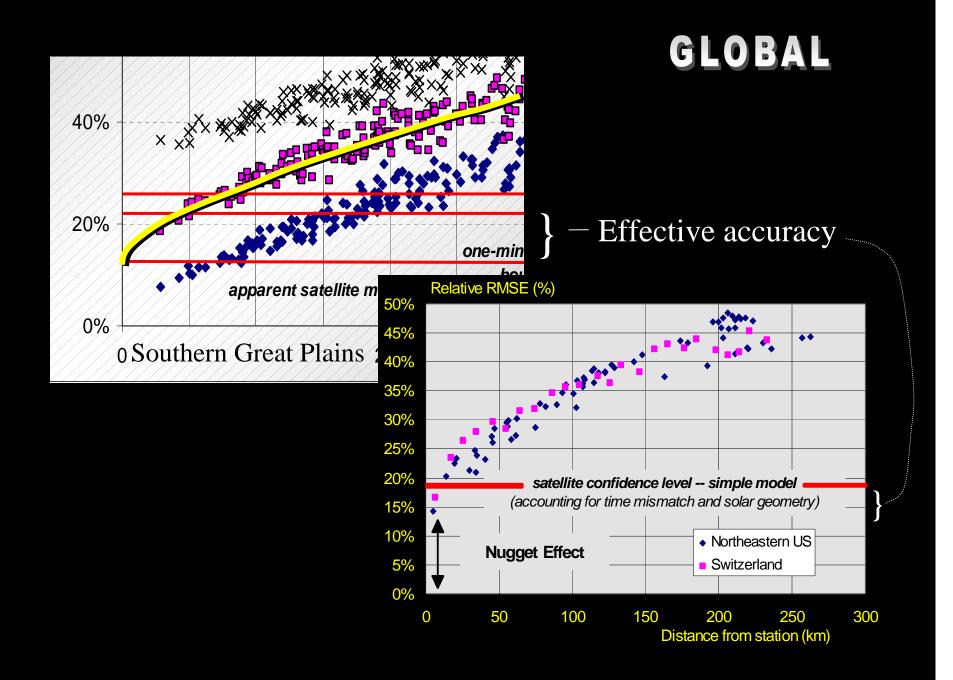


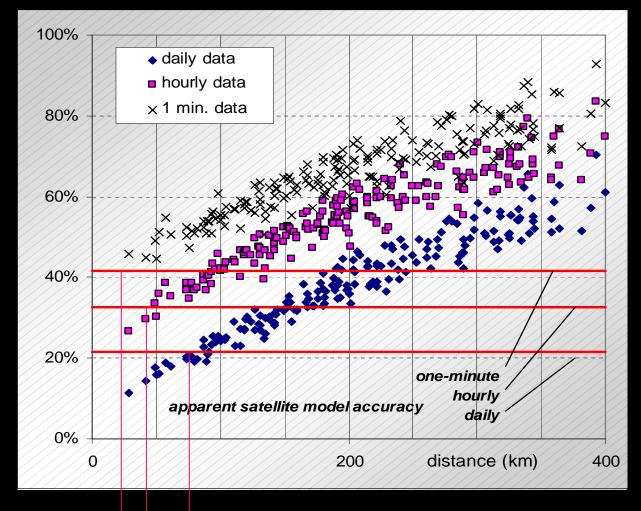




GLOBAL

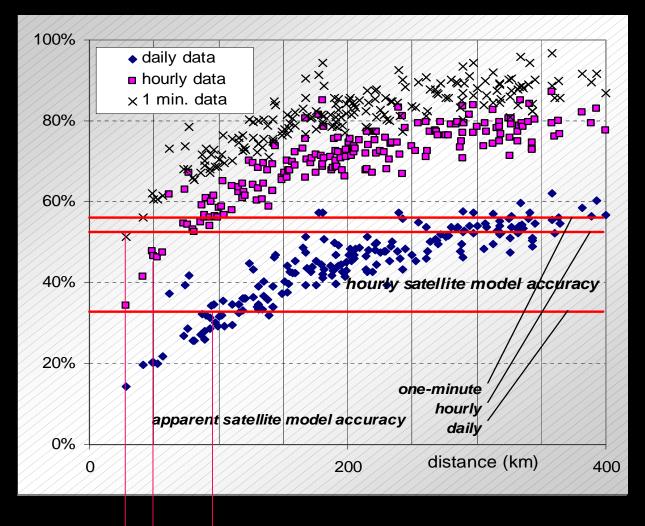
Daily breakeven distance ~ 60 km Hourly breakeven distance ~ 35 km 1-minute breakeven distance ~ < 5 km





DIRECT

Daily breakeven distance ~ 75 km Hourly breakeven distance ~ 45 km 1-minute breakeven distance ~ 20 km



DIFFUSE

Daily breakeven distance ~ 100 km Hourly breakeven distance ~ 50 km 1-minute breakeven distance ~ 25 km

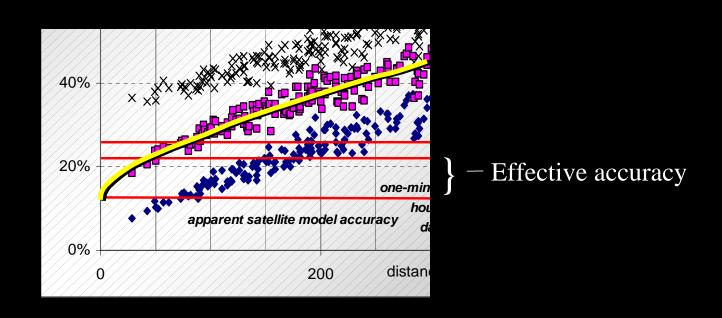
CONCLUDING REMARKS

Confirmation / extension of initial investigations

Hourly Global effective accuracy ~ 15%

Direct effective accuracy ~ 25%

Diffuse effective accuracy ~ 35%



CONCLUDING REMARKS

Confirmation / extension of initial investigations

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Need to expand study to arid and tropical/subtropical climates